LAWLER, METZGER & MILKMAN, LLC

2001 K STREET, NW SUITE 802 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

GIL M. STROBEL PHONE (202) 777-7728 PHONE (202) 777-7700 FACSIMILE (202) 777-7763

May 21, 2003

BY ELECTRONIC FILING

Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 Twelfth Street, S.W. - Suite TW-A325 Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Ex Parte Presentation

In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone

Consumer Protection Act of 1991, CG Docket No. 02-278

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On May 20, 2003, Sally McMahon, Lisa Smith and Karen Reidy of MCI, along with Ruth Milkman of Lawler, Metzger & Milkman, counsel for MCI, met with Dane Snowden and Margaret Egler of the FCC's Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau to discuss the above-referenced proceeding. During the meeting, MCI discussed the issues described in the attached presentation.

Pursuant to the Commission's rules, this letter is being provided to you for inclusion in the public record of the above-referenced proceeding.

Sincerely,

Gil M. Strobel

Attachment

cc: Dane Snowden (without attachment)
Margaret Egler (without attachment)



Considerations for Do-Not-Call Proceeding

Sally McMahon
Vice President, Consumer Affairs and Quality
MCI

May 20, 2003

FCC's Undertaking Is Considerably More Complex Than That of the FTC

- The FCC's rules must be consistent with its multiple statutory mandates
 - TCPA (47 U.S.C. § 227)
 - Local competition provisions of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. §§ 251, et seq.)
- The FCC has the flexibility to act differently than the FTC
- Rush to judgment risks adoption of rules that:
 - Have unintended consequences
 - Need to be amended in subsequent proceedings
 - Lead to unnecessary confusion on the part of consumers and unnecessary costs on the part of carriers
 - Lead to unfair enforcement, especially at the state level

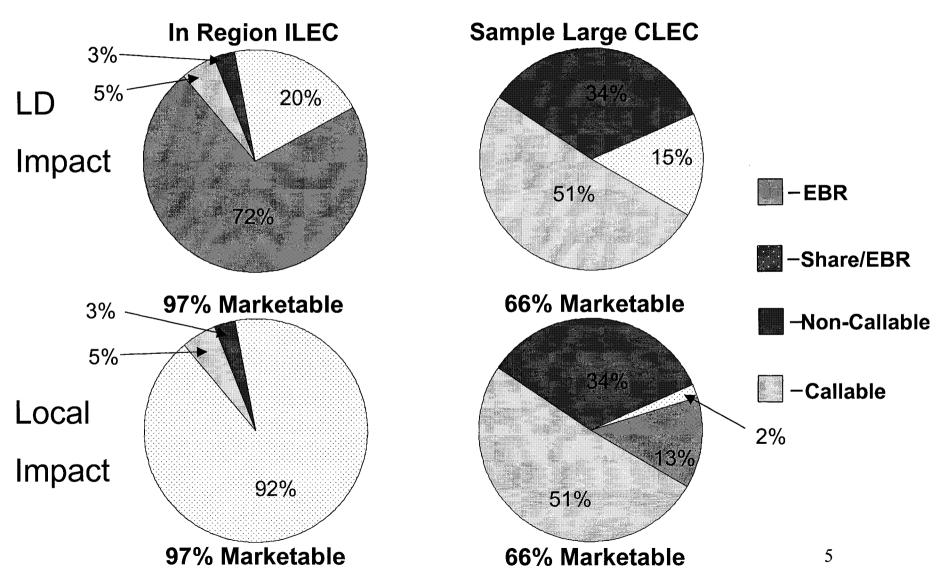
FCC's Do-Not-Call Rules Must Not Undermine Pro-Competitive Goals Of Act

- Goal of Telecom Act of 1996 is to promote competition for local telecommunications services
- The FCC and the states have worked for 7 years to advance local competition
- Implementation of the DNC Act should not create new obstacles for new entrants just as local competition is beginning to take hold

New Entrants' Ability To Reach Consumers Is Key To Promoting Local Competition

- The future of mass market competition is in bundled products, such as MCI's innovative Neighborhood offering and imitations like Veriations
- To compete effectively, new entrants must deliver the bundles that consumers want and play on a level playing field
- Telemarketing is a critical channel for educating consumers about new entrants' offerings
 - Consumers are accustomed to buying telephone service over the phone
 - Only 36 percent of consumers are aware that they have a choice of local carriers, even though 93 percent of U.S. households are in zip codes served by at least one competitor (NRRI survey)

Adopting FTC's EBR Rules Would Hand ILECs a Huge Advantage Due to The Monopoly Heritage



^{*} Assumes that 40% of households register for national DNC list.

FCC Should Use Full Extent of Its Statutory Discretion to Support Local Competition

- All local service providers (new entrants as well as incumbents) should be deemed to have established business relationships with all residential subscribers, until local competition is sufficiently developed
 - This would include any BOC offering competitive out-of-region services
 - If individual consumers prefer not to hear from particular local carriers,
 they can ask to be put on company-specific do-not-call lists
- Policy imperative is to support local competition, and statutory framework permits the FCC to treat local telephone service differently than other businesses

FCC Must Allow Time Necessary To Ensure That Its Rules Are Implemented Correctly

- At a minimum, the FCC must provide for a nine-month implementation period, similar to that provided by the FTC; a one-year period would be preferable
 - The FCC's rules will apply to entities that were not affected by the FTC's rules
 - Implementation issues are numerous, complex and will not be identified in full until after the FCC adopts its rules
 - Predictive dialers: Companies will have to develop software and systems to demonstrate compliance with any new rules on abandonment rates
 - Caller ID: Companies will have to upgrade switches and CPE to comply with any new Caller ID rules
 - DNC lists: Regulators will have to harmonize state and federal lists and rules

FCC Should Take Time to Think Through Interplay Between State and Federal Rules

- The FCC should clarify that all interstate telemarketing calls fall under the FCC's exclusive jurisdiction
- The FCC must maintain jurisdiction by establishing a national policy
 - Individual states should not be allowed to override the FCC's expert judgment and set de facto national standards
 - Inconsistent state and federal rules yield customer confusion and disparate treatment of consumers depending on their residency
 - Multiple avenues for enforcement (FCC, state AG, private cause of action) argue for single national list, and single set of national rules
 - Hodge-podge of state and federal rules is inefficient and unnecessarily burdensome, increasing costs for companies, and ultimately, consumers

National List Offers Opportunity for Fresh Start

- A national list provides an opportunity to ensure that the data is clean and accurate
 - Existing state lists are often inaccurate and have poor "hygiene" -- they should not be dumped into the federal list
 - Sign-up for the federal list is easy and free; using names from the state list is unnecessary
- Goal should be single national list
- FCC should make sure the data stays accurate
 - FCC should require subscribers to provide name and ANI, and should prohibit Internet sign-up
 - National list should be scrubbed frequently for moves, changes and errors
- Company-specific list should also have a time period that is no longer than five years

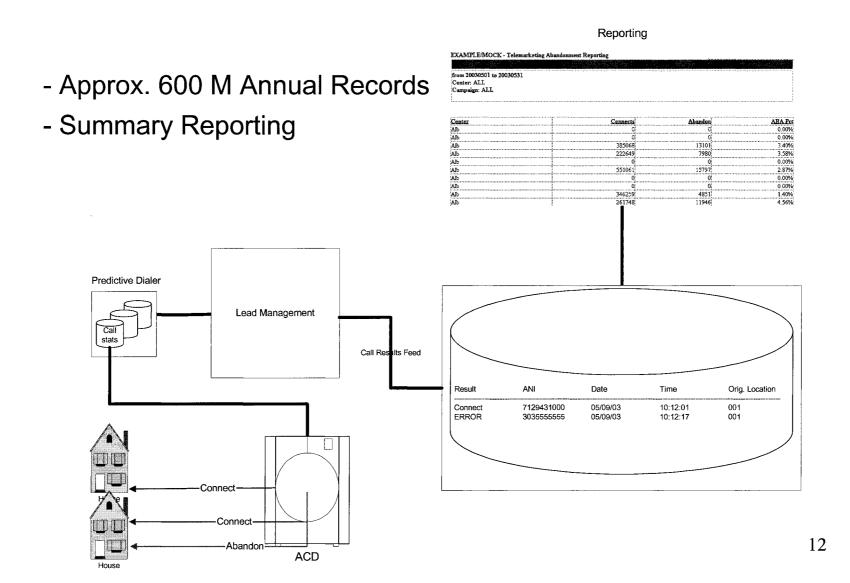
It Is Unnecessary to Address Caller ID in This Proceeding

- The Do-Not-Call Act does not require the FCC to act on Caller ID
- Current FCC policy strikes the right balance
 - FCC has correctly refused to favor the privacy rights of called parties over those of calling parties
- The market will provide the best solution
 - Consumers can screen calls using their answering machines or subscribe to services such as anonymous-caller blocking
 - Companies will need to send Caller ID, where feasible, in order to have calls received by consumers that refuse to answer anonymous calls
- Caller ID and recorded message
 - Objectives of Caller ID requirement and recorded message requirement are the same; requiring both would be "belts and suspenders"

Any Regulation of Predictive Dialers Must Be Reasonable

- Predictive dialers benefit both consumers and marketers.
 - Lower risk of error, ensuring that prohibited numbers are not called
 - Vastly improve productivity
- 5% abandonment rate over six-month period should serve as safe harbor in defending claims regarding abandoned calls
 - Record retention should not be unduly burdensome

Tracking Compliance with Abandoned Calls Requirements



Summary

- New do-not-call rules could have a devastating impact on local competition
 - The FCC should take the time necessary to craft rules that are reasonable and consistent with the pro-competitive goals of the Communications Act
- The FCC must establish a national policy
- The FCC need not address Caller ID
- Any regulation of predictive dialers must be reasonable and not unduly burdensome